

## Japan and the Japanese.

Although the Japanese have set aside their ancient custom of putting to death any subject who had visited any other country, and have sent an Embassy to cultivate the friendship of the United States, and our Government and people are receiving them with demonstrations of extraordinary kindness, and that they are the object of our first love, yet, to Japan, the opening of intercourse with foreign nations has been nothing but the beginning of troubles, which justify all their ancient and traditional apprehensions of danger, and must vindicate to the minds of the Japanese—if there were any doubts on that score—their ancient policy of seclusion.

Their treaty with the British has given an opening to the insolent and domineering spirit which characterizes that nation in its dealings with Oriental nations; forced construction of the provisions of the treaty are made, or the provisions are enforced in the harshest manner, so as to endanger a collision with the people, which the Japanese can readily see, would be used as a pretext for the past and security for the future. It is probable that the apprehensions which these difficulties with the British excited in the Japanese Government were the chief cause of the Embassy to the United States, from which they may hope for alliance and protection against England; and, by their reported comments, it would seem that the great interest which they manifest in all our military arms, arises from their anxiety to provide means of defense against the British. Our commerce offers nothing desirable to the Japanese. Their government has probably submitted to the opening of intercourse with foreign countries from the fear that it would be forced upon them, and from conscious inability to resist. The measure was resolved upon in the face of the violent hostility of the people and of a majority of the hereditary princes; and the government has to contend at the same time with the arrogant demands of foreign nations, and with the prejudice of its own people, whose hostility against foreigners is ready to break out against even the proper fulfillment of the treaty.

The signing of the American treaty with Mr. Harris excited general commotion, and caused the disgrace of all concerned in the negotiation, even down to subordinates. The feeling among the majority of the Daimios, the great hereditary princes of the empire, was so violent that the lives of the chief ministers were in danger. This was appeased by the dismissal of the ministers, but the new ministry found itself compelled by circumstances to sign in succession treaties with most of the great powers of Europe, each more liberal than its predecessor.

The Japanese troubles reported in our telegraph dispatches yesterday, were probably caused by the question of foreign intercourse. They must fill the Japanese with lively apprehensions, and in that country, where the least cause can be magnified into a difference of opinion or change of policy, the return of the Embassy may simultaneously terminate their official and their vital existence.

One of the first of the blessings which the Japanese derived from their treaty was a curative question with the British Minister, showing that currency questions belong to progress in civilization. Provision was made by the treaty that all foreign coins shall pass current in Japan for corresponding weights in Japanese coin, gold for gold and silver for silver, and the Japanese Government agreed to exchange with British subjects, Japanese for British coin, without discount for recoinage. The Japanese acquaintance with foreign money was confined to the silver dollar. This treaty contained a kick that would deplete the whole nation of its specie without exchanging a dollar's worth of its commodities. While gold in Europe and America bears a relative value to silver of fifteen to one, in Japan it is legally current at the rate of five to one. This answered well enough so long as there was no foreign trade, or while it was confined to barter; but now a silver dollar when exchanged for Japanese silver coin, gained three times its relative value for exchange for Japanese gold. The Empire would have been swindled out of its gold in a short time, and then out of its silver, for there was the same relative difference between silver and copper coins. The Japanese endeavored to modify their currency to prevent this cheat. This created great financial disturbance at home, and caused, also, constant protest from the British Minister, who insisted on the sanctity of treaties. This is one of the first impressions made on the Japanese mind, of the blessings of foreign intercourse and of commerce with civilized nations. The latest advice on this currency question are contained in the following extract from the British Minister, Mr. Alcock, to Lord John Russell, dated November 10, 1859:

"Our own people, and the foreigners generally, utterly reckless of the future, intent only on profit, if possible, by the present moment to the future, regardless of our treaties or future consequences, are wholly engaged just now in shipping off all the gold currency of Japan."

Besides this currency question, the Japanese have had a contest with Mr. Alcock on the manner of ratifying the treaty, the British Minister insisting on performing it with the ceremony of marching a guard of marines into the sacred precincts of the official quarter, a performance not only offensive to the Japanese Government, but which might involve them in serious difficulties on account of the prejudice of the people against foreigners. This ceremony was insisted upon by the British Minister against their protest, and was carried out with much fanfare.

Another difficulty was raised in regard to the treaty provisions for a place for British residents, which the Japanese wished to provide in a way that would furnish all the commercial facilities, and bring foreign residents in contact with native business as little as possible; and which the Minister insisted on having carried out in the way which would make them liable to collisions. This contest still continues, although the merchants themselves have taken possession of the place and the liberal facilities provided for them by the Japanese.

These and other difficulties which have been the only benefit which the Japanese have enjoyed from the new policy of foreign

intercourse, and their apprehensions growing out of them, may account for their extraordinary Embassy to cultivate American friendship, and are altogether as to the cause of the outbreak which is just announced in Japan.

## The Japanese and Our Religion.

The Reverend Thomas H. Stockton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, publishes an article in the *National Intelligencer* severely condemning the course of the enterprising of the Japanese in not introducing their religion to our place of worship, and fears that on their return they will be compelled to report that the Americans have no religion. Our readers will remember that we noticed this neglect some days ago. Mr. Stockton draws a parallel between the visit of these Asiatics and that of the Wise Men who came to King Herod, inquiring where Christ was born.

"Of that occasion, Herod, the King, and all Jerusalem with him, were troubled. Eighteen centuries have gone by, and yet says Mr. Stockton, 'wise men from the East come to our Jerusalem, saying virtually, if not formally, "Where is He who is acknowledged as the common Lord of the Christians?" for we have seen his thirty stars in the East, and are come to worship him!" But Commerce, less generous than Herod, gives the inquirers no directions. According to this supposed covetous or mercenary neglect of God and the Sanctuary in the grand entertainment programme, the writer rather ironically continues: "Take them, or let them go, wherever they will, except the Christianized scenes of Christian worship! Make them presents of any thing and every thing—except the Bible, the New Testament, or any other religious book! Let the physicians have access to them—for some of them are doctors; but beware of the clergy—for no priests are among them. Their religion is dead—and so is ours! Christianity is no more the Bible is a fiction, the Church a superstition; the Ministry, a mere profession; and the Sabbath, a grievous imposition. Commerce is king! and Commerce requires that these "wise men from the East" shall fall down and worship him, and open their treasures in his presence, and strew at his feet their gifts of gold, and frankincense, and myrrh. In a word, Commerce decrees that this expensive entertainment must and shall pay!"

It will be remembered that Mr. Stockton sent an invitation to the Embassy to attend his preaching. The neglect of this may have added to the fervor of his expressions. Perhaps we ought to mention that the Government excuses itself on the ground that but one religion is recognized in Japan, and all others are forbidden; therefore, to convert these strangers would expose them to the severest penalties.

**The First Certificate of the Canvas.**  
The Republicans, who set aside Mr. Seward because he had been so prominent in the cause that he had concentrated Democratic hostility on him, and they thought they could make a scape-goat of him to carry it all into the wilderness, and nominate a new man against whom the Democrats could not find any thing to say, are fully occupied in defending Mr. Lincoln from various ridiculous stories about boots, and keeping George, and expressing a wish to go to the bank of the Ohio River and throw stones into Kentucky. They have already produced a certificate from John W. Forney, stating that he had overhauled the accounts of the contingent fund of the Thirtieth Congress, and did not find any charge upon that fund, or the Stationary Account thereof, of twenty-five dollars for three pairs of boots furnished Congress, as charged in the Chicago Times of May 30, 1860, so for all that the record shows, Mr. Lincoln went "home without boots, and in foul weather, too."

Certificates, so early in the canvass, are ominous. We must say, however, that this one is hardly in due form. It is not sworn to nor attested. Furthermore, as they were to be in similar cases of Mr. Fremont, who also was a candidate that nothing could be said against Mr. Lincoln did not have the boots charged as stationary, why does not come out and deny it over his own signature. His silence gives the thing a dark appearance.

**Interest in the Presbyterian Church.**  
In the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, at Pittsburg, a resolution was adopted declaring the loaning of money at exorbitant rates of interest "a sin and an immorality."

The maximum of usury rates is not stated; this leaves a large margin for the conscience. Where the law prescribes six per cent., any higher rate of interest might be called sinful, as it would be illegal; but in some States the law allows ten per cent. In those States this could hardly be called sinful, though it might be in States where six per cent. was the legal rate. In Iowa and Wisconsin three per cent. a month is regarded as quite reasonable. Thus a rate might be sinful in one State, and only the care for one's own household which is enjoined in scripture, in another; and by moving from one State to another, Christians could loosen moral laws, just as some do matrimonial bonds.

All this inconsistency can be avoided by adopting the Mosaic law of the Hebrews on this subject. This forbade the taking of any interest from each other, calling it all usury, but allowed them to charge what rate they pleased to outsiders.

**Vote of Censure on the President.**  
The House resolution dissenting from the doctrine of the President's protest against the Corvée Committee, and declaring such investigations necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional duties of Congress, and that to abandon that right would lead to a concentration of power in the hands of the President which would be dangerous to the rights of the people, was adopted—yeas 67, nays 40.

This, we think, is the first direct censure of a President by either House of Congress since the Senate passed a resolution censuring General Jackson for removing the deposits from the United States Bank, which was afterwards expunged through the efforts of Mr. Benton.

**The Old Original Doctor Jacob Townsend.**  
The *Gazette* says that it is a mistake that a Columbus house will publish an authorized biography of Mr. Lincoln, as he has given no authority for any biography; but a Cincinnati house is about to publish a biography of Lincoln and Hamilton, "the materials of which have been collected from the most authentic sources, including the candidates themselves." So it seems we are to have no authorized biography of Lincoln, but he will furnish materials to any body to work up to suit themselves. Of course, it becomes a matter of business for each publisher to declare the other's biography spurious. It is the old contest of Doctor Townsend and Old Doctor Jacob Townsend revived, and while Mr. Lincoln will have more than a 244, it will be a question whether there is such a person.

**Deaths of the Banks.**  
We are requested by Messrs. Follett, Foster & Co., publishers, at Columbus, to state that the article in the *Gazette* of yesterday which declared that his biography of Lincoln was not "authorized," is "false in every particular." We accordingly do so, not intending anything personal to the *Gazette*, nor to call in question its veracity. We wish strictly to be governed by the rules of honor established at Washington, and while, on the authority of our Columbus correspondents, we pronounce the *Gazette's* article "false in every particular," we intend it as highly honorable to the *Gazette*.

**Putting up the Bars at Memphis.**  
The Memphis Presbyterian (O. S.) has decided that going to masquerades, dancing parties, circas, or theaters, is a sin, and that it is the duty of the elders in all such cases to bring the offenders to *confess*, or exclude them from the church.

**The P. R.**  
The following we find in the official report of the business men's prayer meeting yesterday:

Reverend Dr. Thompson rose and requested permission to say a word before leading in prayer. Never did *high churches*, or exclusiveness, receive a rounder dressing than the supposed gentleman gave it this morning.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## XXXVth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

SENATE—Mr. Wilson offered a resolution changing the day of adjournment from the 15th to the 25th inst.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Hale reported a resolution changing the order of business in the Senate, which was laid over.

An amendment was adopted providing \$475,000 to meet the requirements of the bill recently passed, increasing the pay of the officers.

Mr. Lovejoy wanted the vessels of the navy to be used for the purpose of the bill.

Mr. Cochrane moved a suspension of the rules. Decided in the negative.

Recess from 4 1/2 to 7 o'clock.

The House reassembled at 7 o'clock, and took up the Navy Appropriation Bill.

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Among other amendments adopted on motion of Mr. Colfax, of the Postoffice Committee, were the following: Reducing the appropriation for the carrying of the various papers from \$200,000 to \$200,000; reducing the special agent in California from \$5,000 to \$1,000; requiring Postmasters to distribute to their owners all newspapers sent to clubs; carrying letters in the city from two cents to one cent; if the revenue of the Postoffice Department should be insufficient to support it, the Government should be authorized to appropriate \$250,000 to be appropriated to supply the deficiencies. The bill then passed.

The Fortification Bill was passed originally reported without amendment. Mr. Grover, of the Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Homestead Bill, reported that after a full and free conference they separated without coming to a resolution.

On motion of Mr. Grover the House insisted and asked for another Committee of Conference.

Mr. John Cochrane asked leave to introduce a bill appropriating \$125,000, the interest of which shall be paid by the ladies of the Mt. Vernon Association for the preservation and repair of the home and tomb of Washington. Objected.

Mr. Cochrane moved a suspension of the rules. Decided in the negative.

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**From Chicago.**  
Chicago, June 11.—The steaming ship *McQueen* arrived at this port Saturday, having in tow the sailing vessel *Emma*, which she found on Friday, off Green Point, bottom upward. It is supposed the vessel was struck by the tornado which passed over the lake last Sunday evening. Capt. Daniel French, wife and child, two women and two passengers, who were on at the time, are undoubtedly lost.

**Fire in Toronto.**  
TORONTO, C. W., June 11.—The fine new dwelling house on St. George's Square, occupied by Justice Burns, Dr. Bovey and others, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss estimated at \$30,000.

**Arrival of the Agents.**  
New York, June 11.—The steamship *Drop*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived this evening. News attached.

**Attractive Incident at Key West.**  
—JOURNAL OF AFRICA. MOTHER WITH HER CHILDREN.—Among the rescued from the bark *Wildfire* is a middle aged woman and three children. She seemed quiet and subdued in manner, and excited no special attention, other than that she had a part of her family with her. Her great hope was to meet the others from whom fate had separated her. On the landing of the *Wildfire* cargo she, with others of the first arrival, peeped over the fence which separated the new comers from the old. Quite a material incident discovered no less than four among the crowd whom she claimed as her daughters. She gave vent to her joy in the loud language of song, and the children, hearing the familiar air of home, caught sight of the singer, in whom they found their lost mother. The meeting was one of tumultuous joy, shouts rose from three hundred voices in the gladness of a simple mother, and with her four daughters entwined in each other's arms, the mother took them with her to meet the long separated, of whose fate each party was in utter ignorance.

**A WOMAN CAPTURED, AND PUNISHMENT.**  
—A BURGALAR.—The other night a woman, Jane Mahanah, residing in East Cambridge, Mass., having laid down in her sleeping room to rest, her husband's return, brought a noise in the room, and on arising discovered a burglar in the act of securing such valuables as he could lay his hands on. Without screaming or manifesting the least alarm, she sprang upon him, but he took to his legs and ran down stairs. She pursued him, caught him, and on his attempting to knock her down, gave him a severe whipping, "punishing" him severely about the face. She then made him sit down in a chair, and kept him there half an hour, till her husband's return, when he was arrested.

**HOME INTEREST.**  
Clothes renovated and repaired, 120 W. Sixth.  
Clothing renovated and repaired, 36 E. Third.  
CARPENTER'S cheap carpets, 20 Fifth-street.

PICTURES for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery, Sixth and Main.  
A. A. EVERTS, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, No. 343 and 271 Western-ave.

APPLIQUE'S mammoth Gallery, corner Fifth and Main. Mark the place. jef-1f

Examine the Photographs at APPLIQUE'S, corner Fifth and Main. Mark the place. jef-1f

If you want a fine likeness of yourself, wife or child, go to BALE'S, No. 30 West Fourth-street, over LeBlond's.

The finest, largest and best-arranged Picture Gallery on Fifth-street is CORNELL'S, 27 Fifth-street.

If you want a good Picture, call at the south-west corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue. Pictures taken and put in nice gilt frames for twenty-five cents in cash for two weeks. Bring on the tables—you are sure to get a good likeness.

Citizens and strangers requiring Stereoscope in many ways, new and old; leather; Stereoscopic Views in groups, statuary landscapes; Steel Plates, Brooches, Clamps, Buckles; Fans in paper, ivory, metal, wood, mourning; Bracelets in coral, jet, gold, and in beads; Coral Necklaces, Shoulder Ties, Negliges; Wax Beads in white coral, ivory, lavender; Card Cases, Card Holders, Card Cases; Old Stacks, Old Boxes, Toilet Bottles; Jewel Cases, Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes; Writing Desks, Portfolios, Gold Pens; Crying Babies, Speaking Dolls, China Dolls, Wax Dolls.

Ladies' Purses in leather, wire, velvet, pearl, shell; Traveling Bags, Satchels, Cases, Dressing Cases; Mezzanines, Pipes, Snuff-boxes, Glass Cases; And every variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Gifts, will find them at

J. D. PARK'S BAZAAR OF FANCY, N. E. corner of Fourth and Walnut-streets. (Opposite LeBlond's)

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
Passenger Railroad Company of Cincinnati.

**THE REGULAR ANNUAL** Meeting of the Above Company will be held on Friday, June 30, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the Cincinnati City Hall, in the presence of seven Directors, to select the officers for the ensuing year. AMES J. ROBERTS, President.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH.**  
W. C. DUNCAN, DENTIST, 156 West Sixth-street, between Race and Elm, inserts Artificial Teeth in all cases, and repairs old work. Teeth made of different styles now practical. Persons in need of artificial teeth are invited to call at this office. All operations in Dentistry performed. my24-am

**OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.**  
The Opening Party of the Season, at the OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, will be given On Thursday, June 14, 1860. Menter's Band will be in Attendance.

Tickets for the Grand Trip, \$5 per Little Miami Railroad and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, \$7.50. A. A. WILSON, JR., Ticket Agent.

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